

Edgefield Advertiser.

"We will cling to the Pillars of the Temple of our Liberties, and if it must fall, we will Perish amidst the Ruins."

VOLUME X.

Edgefield Court House, S. C., October 29, 1845.

NO. 40.

EDGEFIELD ADVERTISER.

W. F. DURISOE, PROPRIETOR.

NEW TERMS.

TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS, per annum, if paid in advance—\$3 if not paid within six months from the date of subscription, and \$4 if not paid before the expiration of the year. All subscriptions will be continued, unless otherwise ordered before the expiration of the year; but no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the Publisher.

Any person procuring five responsible Subscribers, shall receive the paper for one year, gratis.

ADVERTISEMENTS conspicuously inserted at 75 cents per square, (12 lines, or less,) for the first insertion, and 37½ for each continuance. Those published monthly, or quarterly, will be charged \$1 per square. Advertisements not having the number of insertions marked on them, will be continued until ordered out and charged accordingly.

All communications, post paid, will be promptly and strictly attended to.

To the Independent Voters of Edgefield District!!

Fellow Citizens:—Contrary to the advice and wishes of my friends I offer myself as a Candidate for the office of Tax Collector, and solicit your suffrages. If elected, which I do not expect to be, I will discharge the duties of the office to the best of my abilities.

JOHN J. McCOLLUGH.

September 10 die 33

Notice.

APPLICATION was made to the Legislature of South Carolina, at its next session to grant a Charter for a Rail Road, from Edgefield Court House to a point at or near Aiken or Hamburg.

September 3 11

Notice.

IS hereby given that application will be made at the next sitting of the Legislature to make a public road, of the road leading from the five notch to Moors' road.

July 9 3m 24

Notice.

IS hereby given, that application will be made to the Legislature at its next session, to alter the charter of the Town of Edgefield, so as to give to the Town Council, the exclusive right to grant Tavern licenses, and sell, or to retail spirituous liquors within said town.

August 27 3m 21

Notice.

THE Subscriber hereby gives public notice, that he intends petitioning the next session of the Legislature of the State of South Carolina, to grant him an exclusive charter for a Ferry over Saluda River, near the Island Ford, at the junction of the Districts of Edgefield, Abbeville, Laurens and Newberry. He also gives notice, that he intends to oppose the application of Mr. J. W. Payne for a charter at the same place.

July 30 4m 27

Notice.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the next Legislature, to declare Shaw's Creek a public highway, and to prevent obstructions to the free navigation thereof.

July 30 4m 27

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the Legislature at its next session, to declare Rocky Spring Creek, in Lexington District, a navigable stream.

August 20 11 30

Plantation for Sale.

BY the consent of the Legates, I shall proceed to sell at Edgefield Court House, on the first Monday in November next, the tract of land whereon the late Sarah Bush, deceased, lived, containing seven hundred and twenty six (726) acres, more or less, on a credit of one and two years, lying on the road leading from Edgefield Court House to Columbia, 8 miles from said Court House. The land will be re-surveyed and plat made, showing all the boundaries of said land, and also the precise number of acres, which will be shown on the day of sale.

The purchaser will be required to give notes with approved securities, and also a mortgage of the premises to secure the purchase money.

THOS. DeLOACH, Executor.

September 10 9t 33

Positively the Last Notice.

ALL Persons having demands against the Estate of John Cheatham, Sen. deceased, are requested to present them properly at tested within the time prescribed by law, and those who do not avail themselves with this opportunity will not be paid.

GUTHRIE CHEATHAM.

March 4 1y 5 Executor

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of C. D. Blackstone, late of this District, are requested to make payment by the 1st of December, and all having any demands against the Estate will hand them in according to law, by the above time—at which time the subscriber desires to close up the Estate.

THOS. B. REESE, Executor

August 6 3m 25

Notice.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of John D. Rainford, late of this District, are requested to make immediate payment, and all having any demands against the said Estate will hand them in, according to law, by the 25th of December next, at which time the subscriber desires to close up the Estate.

ELIJAH WATSON, Adm'r

April 9m 11

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Southern Chronicle.

CASSIUS M. CLAY AND HIS TRUE AMERICAN.

It appears that this notorious individual has re-commenced the publication of his paper at Cincinnati, with the date as formerly, at Lexington, Ky. He has written a lengthy address, in his usual style, intended to arouse a feeling of resentment against those men who were instrumental in removing his press from Kentucky. He acknowledges that he was the author of that very obnoxious article, in which slaveholders were warned to "remember that there were strong arms and fiery hearts and iron pikes in the streets, and pikes of glass only between them, and the silver and plate on the board, and the fair skinned woman on the ottoman;" but contends that this expression was only intended to assert that "virtue is the only true basis for republics."

The Lexington Observer of the 8th contains a full statement of the proceedings had before the city Court of Lexington, on the arrangement of a part of the Committee of Sixty, by whom Mr. Clay's press was removed, on a charge of riot. On the part of the city, the leading facts in the premises, were proved—that the committee of sixty went in a quiet and orderly manner, as the representatives of the public meeting, to the office, the key given up to them by one of the city officers, were informed by the Mayor that what they were about to do was illegal, but that the authorities could offer no opposition to them—that they proceeded to take down and pack up the press, &c., which was sent off to Cincinnati; that every thing was done in quiet and orderly manner, the committee themselves enforcing silence and the observance of order by the crowd. We cannot give, as we could wish, the entire testimony taken on the part of the defence, which bears hard upon the conduct of Mr. Clay.

For the purpose of proving the effect produced by the True American paper upon the slave population, a host of witnesses were introduced, among them the Mayor of the city, all of whom testified that since the first appearance of the paper, a most marked change could be perceived in the conduct of the negroes; the Mayor stated that bands of them had frequently since that time had marched past his door, with great noise, as if in defiance of his authority, which they had never done before; all testified that since that time, the slaves had become far more idle, independent, disobedient and hard to manage; it was proved that more thefts had been committed, more slaves sold to the south, some of them expressly on account of conversations overheard about the paper; that there were ever before known in the same length of time; it was in evidence that in some sections of the country, more than one half the slaves had fire arms, which was never before known; that they were in the habit of assembling upon the high road at late hours of the night in groups, and appeared to be concerting mischief—that in one instance an attack had been made by several, upon the dwelling of a white man; and in another, that a body of them had assembled with their officers, marching rank and file, like trained soldiers, brandishing their hemp hoods; that slaves were in the habit of reading the paper from the time of its commencement, and in one instance that a slave had gotten into the office of its publication, where he had paid ten cents for it; that the slaves were in the habit of singing songs, whose refrain was, "we'll soon be free—hurrah for Cash Clay!" that they looked up to him as able to set them free, and that his paper was established for that purpose; and finally, that, in some instances, they considered themselves as free as the whites, and refused to do their work.—These facts were established by a multitude of witnesses; and there was no one who, on his oath, dissented from the opinion that the True American was exercising a most deleterious influence upon the slave population.

After the testimony had been closed, the Court instructed the jury, upon the law of the case as follows:

"That if the jury believe from the evidence in their cases, that the defendants in this prosecution, assembled with the intent, and did with violence and force take possession of the True American office, they are guilty of a riot, and they must find them guilty, and assess their fine in their discretion from one cent to one hundred dollars."

The remainder of the proceedings are thus stated by the Observer:—

The defendants then asked the following instructions:

1st, That as the proceeding was quasi criminal, the jury were the judges of the law and facts.

2d, That the people have a right to a quiet nuisance, and in its abatement to use just as much force as might be necessary for that purpose.

The Court give the first instruction asked by defendants with the qualification that although not legally, the jury were morally bound to decide according to the law given them by the Court.

The second instruction asked by them, Court refused, at the same time remarking, that if he looked only to the common law, he should feel bound to give it, but that the Court of Appeals of Kentucky in the leading case upon the subject of nuisance, had drawn a distinction between a physical and a moral nuisance, that they had decided that a physical nuisance

might generally be shaded, but that the question as to a moral nuisance was left somewhat in doubt.

The defendants then offered the following instruction in the language of the decision referred to.

"That if the jury believe that the True American press a public nuisance, and could not exist to its then present location and condition, without a being a nuisance, the defendants were justifiable in abating it."

Which the Court gave, and the cause went to the jury.

The definition of a nuisance, as given by the best common law writers, was then read to the jury in the following terms:

"A common nuisance is an offence against the public, either by doing a thing which tends to the annoyance of all the King's subjects, or by neglecting to do a thing which the common good requires."

After full argument, the jury without hesitation gave a verdict of not guilty.

WHO ARE GENTLEMEN.

In our intercourse with society, we are often surprised to find what despicable and contracted sentiments are yet abroad in the world, in respect to the characteristics of a gentleman. There are thousands of individuals who aspire to the reputation of a gentleman, or who perhaps fancy themselves to be really such, yet whose highest and most comprehensive notions of the character are confined to mere external accomplishments. There are many females, too, who seem not once to have a distant idea of such a person, unconnected with coxcombry of demeanor and that polished, courtly exterior which is so often assumed by heartless, abandoned libertines, to hide the foul rottenness of their characters, and the baseness of their designs. Why else do we so frequently see individuals of the other sex who claim to possess the most spotless character, to be the conservators of fashion, and to give tone to society, receiving into their parties and caressing, nay, not hesitating to promenade in public, arm in arm, with depraved and profligate wretches, as their honored associates—debauchees—who are known to be dissolute, yes, odiously licentious in their habits—and this without a blush! Why do ladies of quality, instead of scorning even the approach of such wretches, and repelling their presence as an insult and affront to their sex, even evince a preference for their society over men of exemplary characters—apparently delighting in their attentions, if they happen to be talented, rich, and fashionable, even they may have been guilty of the deepest baseness to other women? Why, too, do the young of the gentle sex so often manifest such an eagerness to draw around them the butterflies of society, beings of mere tinsel and foppery, to the exclusion of the meritorious and deserving, who seek companions for life, and not the glittering playthings of an hour? Why is it that men may practice with impunity vices which, in the other sex, will not be tolerated for a moment; or that abandoned libertines, addicted to the vilest species of profligacy, and worse than all do not pretend to disguise their evil habits, yet hold up their heads in society as gentlemen, while the female who is even suspected of the slightest deviation from the rules of chastity, is consigned to everlasting infamy and disgrace? The undeniable fact is, that the just old maxim of Pope, that "worth makes the man," has sunk into oblivion; new standards of character have been set up; and the fundamental qualities which enter into the modern fashionable idea of a gentleman, have less relation to innate honesty and worth, than to the length of one's purse, the texture of his cloth, and the scrupulous exactness of his gait and bow.

We believe that true gentlemen are confined to no walk or rank in life. The sturdy blacksmith, with his dingy garments, his open honest countenance begrimed with smut, and his rough, hard, scarred with service more honorable than that of war, has an immeasurably higher claim to that honorable name than the shallow pated fop who skips through college with kid gloves and a rattle, cultivates the graces before the glass and the ladies, and takes his diploma with all his blushing honors thick on his vacant head. It is a false and contemptible notion, that unless a man can boast a high descent, or rolls majestically along in a coach—emulated with arms, his name should be stricken from the list of gentlemen. Which class has from time immemorial conferred the brightest honors on the human race—the laughing aristocrat, who shrinks with strong convulsions from the touch of the honest poor man, and moves with a step that seems dainty of the soil it treads on, or the humble peasant who claims no merit but nobility of soul? Whence come the great lights of the intellectual firmament—the stars that form the brilliant galaxy whose beams dazzle the eye of every beholder? In the vast majority of instances, they have emerged to eminence from the chilling depth of obscurity, destitution, and want. Whose voices are oftenest in successful vindication of human rights, and first over mountain and plain, over ocean and land, till they vibrate on the ear of the remotest dweller of Christendom? Who are they that

"Pluck bright honor from the pale-faced moon, Or drive into the bottom of the deep. Where fathom line could never touch the ground."

And drag up drowned honor by the locks? The scions of noble blood? The worshippers of Bacchus and Venus, who fritter away the hours granted by Heaven for

self improvement, in the study of the contemptible and puerile forms of fashion? No! They are men of low parentage—men who have buffeted the billows of fate without dependence, save upon the mercy of God and their own energies—the gentlemen of nature, who have trodden under foot the "painted lizards" of society, and worked out their own distinction with an ardor that could not be quenched, and a perseverance that considered nothing done while any thing yet remained to be done.—Yankee Blade.

WE CAN BE RICH WITHOUT MONEY.

The real wants of man are few and easily supplied; hence wealth, in the general meaning of the term, is not necessary to gratify them. We can be rich in a well cultivated mind, it will be of more value to us than rubies, or the most precious jewels. What would be the value of wealth compared with knowledge; or the glitter of gold compared to a well cultivated mind? If we train and improve our faculties and habits, until we can understand and appreciate all that is going on in the world around us, it will be of more value to us than money. We can also be rich, in viewing and enjoying the works of nature, though we possess no wide spread fields or beautiful valleys. The poorest peasant, if his mind be cultivated, may enjoy himself while viewing the works of nature, as well as he on whom God has more bountifully bestowed his blessings. We can also be rich in moral worth, in love to our neighbors and the world—we may feel a kindred thrill for all the miseries and sufferings of mankind. Richer still is the man whose dependence is in his Creator; in prosperity he feels his soul elevated with gratitude and love to that being who has given him all he enjoys; and when the clouds of adversity darken his path, when his passions are swept away, when his friends forsake him, or death snatches them from his side, he can look above all these and say "My best treasure is in heaven." We can be rich in the possession of a pure conscience, and in the favor of our Creator; if we desire wealth to make us happy, how much happier shall we be if we possess with it, a good conscience; but if our stores are gained by dishonest means, if we worship at the shrine of Mammon until the love of gain has caused us to bring the pittance from the hard hand of industry, or snatch the crumbs from the lips of poverty how little pleasure can wealth thus obtained yield to its possessors, or compared with that which springs from the thought of having faithfully performed our duty to our fellow beings. Yes, rich must be the man though poor, in what the world calls wealth if he has obtained the favor of his Creator, if the great ruler of the universe deigns to visit him in his humble abode, need he envy the wealth of kings who can look abroad upon the riches and beauties of nature and say with much truth, they are mine, since my Father made them all!

COMMON SCHOOLS.

Though common, these humble seminaries are mighty agents; they are the lever which raised New England to her high position. Much as we are indebted to Colleges, Academies, and other similar institutions, we owe more—immeasurably more—to Common Schools. Opening the doors to all, sowing the seeds of learning, broadcast over the land, their contributions to the intelligence, and consequently to the prosperity and enjoyment, though bestowed in small portions to each, yet in their aggregate to a vast amount. From the primary assemblies ooze out the rills, which commingling, form the streams that are ever washing out our moral and political status. Stop the flowing of those waters, and our fair land would fast blacken with ignorance, vice and crime. Liberty would lose her nobleship, philanthropy her most invigorating draughts, Christianity her invaluable supplies.

Christians, philanthropists, patriots, cherish these nurseries of the mind and heart of the next generation. Place them so high that the children of the rich shall be woe to mingle with those of the poor; here let all classes early take lessons in republican equality; let the children of the wealthy here learn in early life, that they are being trained up for scenes in which the most intellectual, the most deserving are to be at the head of the class; here let the poor boy learn, that when he outstrips the rich man's son, in the race of learning or moral excellence, the prize of distinction or approbation will be bestowed upon himself.

Farmers these schools are invaluable to your children and your country. Few leading duties rest upon you, than that of leading wise, generous, and constant aid to the school in your district; notice and encourage the teacher, by precept and example influence all parents to send their children to the school; supply your children well with books; let them be in school in season, and constant in attendance; help cheerfully to make the house comfortable. These points are all of them important; each is worthy of serious thoughts; and when well considered in all their bearings and influence, you cannot fail to see that our country's future eminence depend on the high character of the Common Schools.—U. S. Journal.

The Journal des Debats announces the arrival at Bordeaux, of ("Mr. Washington Irving, the celebrated American writer.") He is said to be charged with the diplomatic mission to France by the Government of the United States.

SLANDER BY INSINUATION.

Of all reptiles that disgrace the name of man, and pollute the earth on which they crawl by the feid slime eliminated from their corrupt natures, the wily insinuating slanderer is the most deserving of scorn and contempt. He is a wretch who has not moral courage enough to strike openly the victim of his hate, or make a tangible charge affecting his good name—but seeketh his object by the sly insinuation, the doubtful innuendo—the vague surmise—the meaning look and significant nod, which are none the less fatal because of their indefiniteness, and the security with which such means are resorted to, by the assassin of reputation. In the very nature of the case, one accused after this sort, has it not in his power to defend his character. He knows there is an unfavorable impression excited which is ruinous to his peace, and, perhaps, his interests, yet he cannot take hold of the author of the evil. The defamer has said nothing, but has insinuated more than if he had used the whole vocabulary of libelous language. He has concocted a sublimated poison from the effervescence of all malignant passions, and has infected the atmosphere in which the object of his hate moves, with its fatal miasma, while the hand of mischief is concealed from view. And who may abide the trial? Who may pass unscathed from the dread contagion? No one.

As illustrative of the *modus operandi* of the insinuating slanderer, we subjoin the following anecdote. It is to our purpose. Read, reflect, and understand.

A clown walked up leisurely to the stall of one of those small traders who furnish canal tourists of limited means with "wittles and drink," and just as he was on the point of vending a large lot of sausages to a hungry looking traveller, which were to last him until he reached Buffalo, a vagabond, looking suspiciously at the article, and addressing the seller, said, "Is them good sausages?" "Yes, they are good sausages, you ignorant rascal. You would like to keep me from selling 'em, if you could fix it that way, I don't doubt." "No I wouldn't," responded the longer; "I don't know nothing special about them sausages; they may be good sausages; I don't say they ain't good sausages; all I do say is, that wheresomever you see them kind of sausages, you don't see no dogs!" "I guess, on reflection," said the traveller, "that I won't negotiate for them articles. The man's last remark has giv' me a dislike to 'em."—U. S. Journal.

From the U. S. Journal.

EDUCATION OF MECHANICS—VALUE OF IMPROVEMENT OF TIME IN MECHANICAL CULTIVATION.

It is a lamentable error, but prevalent opinion among many parents, and others whose positions and character would give them influence, if not power, to avert, in a measure the evil, that mechanics have no need for education, beyond the main rudiments of the most common branches. We have often heard it alledged, that, if a mechanic could read, write a legible hand, and cipher enough to keep his accounts, he possessed all the education he needed.

A case in point, showing the falsity of this opinion, and also, the value to a young man of a vigilant improvement of his leisure time, in storing his mind with useful information, has been related to us.—It is that of a young blacksmith, at Erie. Left an orphan when young, without means of support, or for procuring an education, except by his own industry, he learned early to rely upon himself; and as a matter of necessity to study economy in the use of time and means. In the course of his reading he was attracted by the science of Geology, and from that to Mineralogy. The section where he resided, was supposed to be beyond the iron region, because that mineral had never been found there in its more usual forms. By accident his attention was attracted, to what had previously been considered merely colored earth. He examined it, and at once became satisfied that contained iron in sufficient quantity to warrant working. He then enlisted some capitalists, erected a furnace, procured the ore, and found it to yield a quality of metal unsurpassed by any in the world, for many purposes, particularly stoves, one of the most indispensable articles in use.—The result is that the establishment—but a few years in existence—is now yielding to the enterprising proprietors a clear profit of 250 to 300 dollars per day, and incidentally benefiting nearly every member of the community in which it is located. So much for a limited, but self acquired education of one mechanic.

FAYETTEVILLE, Oct. 15.

Our readers will doubtless recollect a notice of the horrid murder of Mrs. Mary West, an aged lady, and of her grandson, a lad between 10 and 12 years of age, and the burning of the dwelling house, in the vicinity of Salisbury, copied from the Carolina Watchman; which crimes it was supposed were committed for the purpose of concealing a robbery. At the last term of the Superior Court for Davie county, Judge Pearson presiding, a man by the name of Jacob Cotton, charged with these crimes, was tried and found guilty; "guilty of the burglary, guilty of the murder, and guilty of the arson." He was sentenced to be hung on the 24th of October. Since his conviction, Cotton has made a confession, and implicates three other persons, two of whom (Peyton Hasket and David Volantine,) have been arrested and committed to jail.—Hillsboro Recorder.

The following is from a letter written by P. B. Cox, to the Georgia Jeffersonian, giving an interesting account of Florida, through which the writer has recently made a tour of inspection.—Constitutionalist.

"Now we are at Palatka. Here are two stores, one tavern and six or seven families. This place is distant 32 miles from St. Augustine, and almost due west from that place, and 30 or 35 miles south of Picolata. Here we found a new breed of musquitoes in this country. I have but one objection to them—they are entirely too numerous. A plank fence built by the government, suppose eight feet in height and two hinged yards in length, was so closely covered by musquitoes, that an inch block could not be placed on it without covering some space occupied by these insects. They are called by the inhabitants blind musquitoes, though, in fact, they are not blind; for as you pass by a bush or bunch of weeds, (both of which at this place was positively loaded with these insects) they rise up to, and if possible meet you right in the face, hundreds striking you at a time. They are larger than Georgia musquitoes, rather over the size of what is called the gallinipper. They have bills much resembling the common musquito, and when they fly in your face, make a noise exactly like the musquito—yet these never bite. The advantage of this kind of musquito, over the Georgia musquito is, that they are much larger; and in point of wisdom they are at least a century ahead of the Georgia musquito—for they have learned to live without biting their neighbors."

"And now for the benefit of those persons who are in the habit of sleeping too much, and who would avoid taking medicine to break the charm, I mention that a radical cure can and will be effected by a visit to these old Ports. To be explicit on this subject, there is a family residing at each of these Ports whose name is *Flea*, the connections of which are very numerous; so much so, that a stranger would readily imagine that all in the province had assembled on some important business. The mode of treatment by which the cure is effected is briefly stated as follows: As soon as a person visits one of these places, many of the inhabitants immediately assemble about and on his person, and commence biting and scratching him in such a furious manner, that a stranger unaccustomed to such attacks would sooner think of never going to sleep than to try a nap here; for it is the business of the citizens to keep all persons awake during their stay among them—and most travellers would readily admit them to be masters of their business."

NO TIME TO READ.

How often do we hear men excuse themselves from subscribing to a paper or periodical, by saying they have "no time to read." When we hear a man thus excuse himself, we conclude he has never found time to confer any substantial advantage, either upon his family, his country, or himself. To hear a freeman thus express himself, is truly humiliating; and we can form no other opinion, than that such a man is of little importance to society. Such men generally have time to attend to public barbecues, meetings, sales, and other meetings, but they have "no time to read."

They frequently spend whole days in gossiping, tipping, and swapping horses, but they have "no time to read." They sometimes loose a whole day in asking advice of their neighbors—sometimes a day in picking up news, the prices current and the exchanges—but these men never have "any time to read." They have time to hunt, to fish, to fiddle, to "do nothing," but "no time to read;" such men generally have undeducated children, unimproved farms and unhappy firesides. They have no energy, no spirit of improvement, no love of knowledge, they live "unknowing and unknown," and often die unwept and unregretted.

[U. S. Journal.]

Saluda Manufacturing Company.—This Company is now in efficient action, and has every spindle in motion. Since January last, the establishment has been well managed, and the products nearly rebled. The profits of the Company, for six months ending on the 1st July, were 10 per cent, while all the machinery was not in use. The Company is entirely free from debt, and has lately ordered more machinery to fill the building. It may fairly be considered now as under a good organization, and promises to be a valuable investment.

At a meeting of the Stockholders, held on the 1st inst., Dr. R. W. Gibbs was unanimously elected President of the Company.—South Carolinian.

Professor James H. Thornwell, of the South Carolina College, has accepted the call of the Second Presbyterian Church in Baltimore, and will enter upon his duties as Pastor of said church about the middle of December.—Courier, 18th inst.

Election in Christ Church Parish.—Thomas J. Legare, Esq., has been elected a Representative to the Legislature from Christ Church Parish, in place of John H. Huger, deceased.—Courier.

The Senate of Tennessee, succeeded in electing a speaker, Mr. Waterson, after one hundred and thirty-eight ballottings. This surpassed in number, at least, the famous ballottings between Mr. Jefferson and Col. Burr.—Augusta Constitutionalist.



"We will cling to the Pillars of the Temple of Our Liberties, and if it must fall, we will perish amidst the Ruins."

The Advertiser.

EDGEFIELD C. H.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 29 1845.

HARD TIMES.

As money is very scarce, and the drought has cut off the prospect of the Planter and Farmer, we have come to the conclusion, to reduce our terms to suit the times. In future, we will put the Advertiser to Clubs at the following low rates:

For 5 copies for one year.	\$10 in advance.
" 10 "	" 17 50 "
" 15 "	" 24 00 "
" 20 "	" 30 00 "

"Either of our present subscribers will be taken as one of the above Clubs."

We hope our friends will exert themselves in our behalf, and try to get us a few more subscribers, as we are at this time very much in want of the needful.

THE EDGEFIELD MECHANIC'S WASHINGTONIAN Society, will meet on Monday evening next.

The public generally are invited to attend.

THE LATE RAINS.—We perceive from our exchanges, that the rains have been generally heavy in other sections, and that much damage to the crops and plantations have been done.

U. S. SENATOR FROM FLORIDA.—The Hon. Dr. Levey, the recent able Delegate from the Territory of Florida, is now elected United States Senator, from the State of Florida. A gentleman of higher character or talents we believe, could not have been selected from that State.

[CONGRESSIONAL VACANCY IN GEORGIA.—Washington, Poe, Esq., a Whig member of Congress, from Georgia, has tendered his resignation. Mr. Poe in his letter, seems to take it for granted, that another Whig will very easily take his place in the Congressional District. We will see whether the people there will so readily heed the suggestions of their late Representative.

THE WORLDS CONVENTION.—A parcel of dissatisfied spirits of every hue and complexion,

"black, blue and grey," recently assembled at New York, and called themselves the "Worlds Convention." It seems that the meeting was a very small one, and was regarded as a failure. The celebrated Robert Owen bore, a prominent part in it. The grand object of the meeting seemed to be, to remedy various social evils—in other words, to reform the world. There was very little harmony in the views of these philanthropists, about any thing, and they adjourned without accomplishing their great purposes. Their next meeting will probably be held in the moon.

ABBEVILLE, Oct. 22.

On Monday last commenced our Court—his Honor, Judge Frost presiding.—There is considerable business before the Court, and it is thought all will not be disposed of during the week. It seems that his Satanic Majesty has been unusually busy in our District, in instigating some of our citizens to mischief—at least it would appear so from the number of indictments taken out.—Banner.

Rain.—We have had floods of rain recently, and there seems to be a prospect for continuation of it. The streams have been much swollen and considerable damage has been done to bridges in some places.—Banner.

Augusta, Oct. 24.

Distressing Rail Road Accident.—We are pained to learn that a most distressing accident occurred on Tuesday night, above Marietta, on the State Road, by which C. F. M. Garnett, the State engineer, had one of his thigh bones in two places, his assistant, Mr. Stockton, had both legs broken and horribly mangled, and the conductor, whose name we did not learn, had one leg entirely cut off. This is the account we have had of this dreadful affair, and it has reached us so direct, that we fear it is not exaggerated.

The accident occurred, we learn, in this way. The engine left the depot with a load of iron to be transported to the point at which they were laying down the rail, leaving a car laden with iron at the point from which they started, the wheels of which during their absence became unscotched, and it being down grade the car moved off a considerable distance up the road. The engine having deposited the iron, was returning in the night, pushing the cars (upon which were Messrs. Garnett, Stockton and the conductor) ahead, and as the engineer was unconscious of danger, ran into the car which had escaped from the depot.—Chronicle.

Extract from a letter from A. P. Gibson, Esq., United States consul at St. Petersburg, dated Aug. 30 1845.

"The quantity of cotton imported this year direct from the United States is 6,992,818 pounds; whereas the highest import heretofore was 3,150,680 pounds, in 1843. If this government should not change their present policy in respect to their encouragement of manufacturing establishments, Russia will become a great consumer of raw cotton; for the number of spinning establishments is constantly on the increase, and it is estimated, by competent judges, that, by the end of this year, there will be in operation, in the whole empire, from 800,000 to 1,000,000 of spindles."

From the Constitutionalist.

THE DELTA.

We have received the first number of a new paper by this title to be published in New Orleans by Davis, Corcoran and McClure. It is to be neutral in politics, but not silent on that subject. It is refreshing to see the increased number of such papers springing up in the country. Judging from the first number we are inclined to think this will be a rich and racy sheet—perhaps a rival to the Pic. We extract a portion of an article headed

NEUTRALITY.

Having this view of political parties, we can in good faith say that we will be perfectly neutral between them. No administration can inflict any permanent evil upon the country, for the moment the attempt is made the masses of the people will, by asserting in a legitimate manner their rights, render it powerless for all purposes of injury. What then, we ask, if this is really true, is all this political turmoil about? Why are the people periodically irritated almost to mania in the party contests of the day? Why, good reader, simply because John Jones, Thomas Brown or Peter Smith wants office. Jones, Brown and Smith know perfectly well that you do not care a copper about them. That they might go to work and earn an honest livelihood, like the rest of us, without any compassion or assistance from you. So in order to attain their ends they set up a great cry that Jenkins, Perkins and Dolittle, who now hold the offices, are great scoundrels, that they steal your money, betray your interests, are opposed to the welfare of the country, and would overthrow that government which you love and those institutions which you venerate. Jenkins and company retort the charge, and say that Jones and his friends only want to come into power to do the same thing. You divide into parties. Hurrah for Jenkins! Hurrah for Jones! You quarrel, you fight, you are estranged, brothers divide, father and son cease to speak. At last you vote. Jenkins or Jones wins. They reap the advantages—and things go on just the same as ever!

Such contests as this we shall avoid, and while others may labor for ephemeral party triumphs, we shall, as far as we discuss political subjects at all, endeavor to establish general and wholesome truths and contribute our mite to cultivate and improve genuine American feeling.

With this exposition of our neutrality no doubt Jones and Jenkins, and their blind adherents, will be dissatisfied, but the sober and reflecting part of the people will, we are assured, give it their hearty approbation.

English Gallantry.—The English papers are amusing themselves and horrifying their philanthropic readers with a wonderful account of certain "slave shackles," twenty thousand in number, says the London Times, which certain divers have brought up from the wreck of the steamer Missouri. These twenty thousand shackles amount, in all probability, to nothing more than a few dozen of handcuffs intended, as is usual in all vessels of war for the especial benefit of refractory seamen. But John Bull is in ecstasies at having discovered that Brother Jonathan fits out his armed vessels to carry on the slave trade. John is decidedly the most gullible of all animals. After this hoax of the shackles who shall set bounds to his credulity?—Evening News.

"Independent Catholic Church."—It appears from the Cincinnati Gazette, that the movement in Germany is about to be followed in Cincinnati, by the establishment of an independent Catholic Church. The Gazette says: "We understand there is movement in this city to establish an independent Catholic Church, in accordance with avowed principles of the Reformation now in progress in Germany. A city Germany paper contains a call for a pastor of a new Catholic Church. It is understood that the subscribers to this Church are numerous, and the main object of their association is the establishment of a Catholic Church, independent of the Pope and Bishops."

Mr. Calhoun in the Senate.—The wish is expressed in every quarter, by Whig as well as Democrat, by friend and foe, that Mr. Calhoun should return to the Senate of the United States. The simple intimation of his willingness to do so, would, we are very sure, prompt both of the present incumbents cheerfully to make way for him; and the State would, as cheerfully and promptly, avail itself of this noble generosity, to gratify the desire so generally felt to employ once more, in the highest office in her gift, the distinguished individual, in whose integrity, genius and fore thought, all parties combine to express such unhesitating confidence. The Senate of the United States, we may add, very much needs such an acquisition at this juncture.—Patriot.

End of the Mormon War.—The St. Louis Republican, October 8th, publishes a correspondence between several citizens of Hancock county, and "the twelve" Councillors of Nauvoo, which it states may be considered as announcing the close of the Mormon difficulties, at least until next spring.—Augusta Constitutionalist.

Religious revivals in Alabama.—From the Mobile Herald we learn that there is a powerful religious revival in Tuscaloosa and the adjacent country, and that among the distinguished converts are numbered the Hon. Mr. Belser and the Hon. W. L. Yancy, members of the late Congress of the U. States.

A Speedy Process.—A young mulatto woman in Pittsburg the other day complained that the father of her baby, a white man, had stolen her child. The Alderman, knowing that a writ of habeas corpus would be a slow process, issued a search warrant for the child's clothes, which the woman described. The constable found them and returned them to the mother with the baby in them.

The Bountiful West.—The Buffalo market intelligence shows the fact that during the eight and forty hours preceding

Friday morning, the quantity of wheat arriving at that port from the West, was no less than one hundred and twenty thousand bushels.

Pennsylvania Elections.—The city election in Philadelphia has resulted in the choice of a Whig Mayor and Council.—For Mayor Swift (W.) 4,914; Page (D.) 3,928; Keyser (N. A.) 4,524. Swift's plurality 417. The Whig Council ticket is estimated to have 1000 majority. Neither of the candidates for the Mayorality having a majority of all the votes, the two highest are returned to the City Council for selection, and they have therefore to choose between the Whig and Native American candidate—and as the Council is Whig so will be the Mayor. In the Legislature and District elections the Democrats have succeeded in Philadelphia county where the Natives were triumphant last year. The returns are as yet too few to give any indication of the complexion of the Legislature; but we have little or no doubt of the success of the Democrats.—Courier, 20th inst.

The Cities United.—The Magnetic Telegraph, between New York and Philadelphia, will be completed by the 10th of next month. The wire extend up to Fort Washington then across the North River, under water—pass through New Jersey to New Hope and from thence down the other side of the Delaware River to Philadelphia. It is supposed that this communication will be completed between Philadelphia and Baltimore by the first of December, but some doubts are entertained about its being finished in so short a time. The line between New York and Washington will be complete when both these lines are finished. Preparations are in progress to carry out the project so to unite Buffalo and New York and Boston. All these lines of communication will probably be completed before the year is over. Boston will undoubtedly also come in.

We learn from the United States Gazette that the arrangements for constructing the Atlantic, Lake, and Mississippi Telegraph insure the connection between Harrisburg and Philadelphia before the close of November. The writer says he had just witnessed the planting of the first post in Harrisburg; and that, from what he learnt, he has no doubt that the line would be constructed as far west as the mountain railroad portage, (if not all the way to the Ohio at Pittsburg) before the close of January. Mr. O'Reilly is aided by some energetic contractors, who have been long connected with the Public Works of this State; and if any delays occur in prosecuting this important work it will evidently not be their fault.

The Oregon.—A letter from Washington to the N. Y. Commercial, under date of the 10th says:—"We have it from various sources and circumstances, that the message will recommend a declaration by Congress, of our clear and unquestionable title to the whole territory of Oregon, and will further announce, as the solemn determination of the Executive, to purpose to insist upon our claim to the whole territory, even to the line of Russian possessions—54 deg 40m."

Camden Journal

France.—At the meeting of the Academy of Sciences, on Thursday last, M. Laborde laid before the academy a description of a new electrical telegraph, the signal of which are made by sounds. A system of electric telegraph was also presented by M. Garnier, which, however, has one remarkable feature—viz. a double dial plate for letters or signals, arranged in such a way as to prevent some of the confusion that exists in the present system.—Saturday Evening Post.

An electro magnetic telegraph is in progress of establishment through Long Island, for the purpose, principally, of reporting ship news, and will be in operation by the 1st of November. This suggests a practical and humane use of the Telegraph. Where light houses and look outs are situated on points, it will be easy to notify cities and towns of the distress of mariners, and to minister to their aid. Indeed we can see no end to the practical benefits of this application of electricity.—Saturday Evening Post.

The Mormon troubles are ended for the present at least; and the St. Louis Republican publishes the correspondence by which the final arrangement was effected. The Mormons state that they had determined upon a removal, previous to the outbreak; that 5,000 or more intend at all events to remove in the spring;—that the whole church desires to remove;—that they have some hundreds of farms, and some thousand of houses which they wish to sell;—that they wish to rent their temple, &c.; and that they have sowed wheat; and finally, if all these assurances do not satisfy the people, they will give a sign not to be mistaken—they will leave them.

This proposition was received as satisfactory, and they are expected, in the spring, to remove west of the Rocky Mountains.—N. Y. Cour. & Eng.

More Annexation.—Ex Governor Reynolds of Illinois, proposed a resolution at a late popular meeting in that State, of which the following is a copy: "Resolved, That the chair appoint five persons to make a report to adjourned session of this meeting on the propriety of passing an act of Congress to authorize the President to purchase the Island of Cuba, with the consent of the white population thereof."

We perceive no great harm in this proposition. If the Spanish government is willing to dispose of the island for a fair consideration, with the consent of the white population thereof, who would say nay? Cuba is the finest island on any face of the globe; and as healthy as any other. What an immense market it would afford for the sale of almost all kinds of agricultural produce and manufactured goods from this country! The New England people, we venture to say, will never object to the annexation of that Island, nor will the population of the middle and western States. Governor Reynolds is a man of strong

sense, who knows that Cuba is destined ere long to form part of the great American Confederation. The English will grumble at it in union with our own malcontents—but those people, opposed to the onward march of Democratic power, are destined to live and die grumbling. Let them, then, grumble to the end of the chapter. The face of mankind must not be changed merely for their pleasure. But what will they say when Ireland is annexed? This glorious event will happen before they think it will—and then, making the southern passage from Europe the port of Havana will be right in the way of the Irish members of Congress on their voyage to Washington.—N. O. Cour.

The Governor of Georgia has issued his proclamation ordering an election to be held in the Third Congressional District of that State on the 5th day of January next to fill the vacancy in the 29th Congress, occasioned by the resignation of Washington Poe.—Evening News.

Millerism.—Joshua V. Huns, the great prophet of Millerism, is now preaching in Maine. Having found all the other calculations of the end of the world erroneous, he has, like a good boy, rubbed out his sum and commenced afresh. He now declares that the true date is 1847, and in this he is sure there can be no mistake, because there being no time beyond this provided for the existence of the world in the Apocalypse, and all preceding periods having proved wrong, this must, of course, as the latest possible date, be the right one—an excellent argument, and one which no doubt will be unanswerable, until the appearance of—the Almanac for 1848.—Evening News.

Prairie Hotel.—We learn from the St. Louis Republican, that a new enterprise has been engaged in, by a Mr. Goodyear, accompanied by five or six adventurers. He intends to open a half way house on the Prairies, for the accommodation of companies passing to Oregon or California. He intends building a house, or rather a kind of fort, and planting a small farm, by which he will be enabled to supply fresh vegetables, maize, wheat, and all other "accommodations for man and beast." "We can scarcely doubt that the "Oregon and California Tavern," or the "Prairie Hotel," or whatever other name he may confer on his house of entertainment, will merit and receive, as the phrase goes, "a large share of public patronage."

The N. Y. Herald predicts that we are soon to have an era of speculation not surpassed by that of 1835 and '6. It says "the banks throughout the country are increasing their circulation and credits to an extraordinary extent."

Hone.—There is a world where no storms intrude, a heaven of safety against the tempest of life. A little world of joy and love, of innocence and tranquility. Suspensions are not there, nor jealousies, nor falsehood with her double tongue, nor the venom of slander. Peace embraceeth it with outspread wings. Plenary brotherhood there also. When a man entereth it, he forgeth his sorrows, and cares, and his appointments, he openeth his heart to confidence, and in pleasure not mingled with remorse. This world is the well ordered house of a virtuous and amiable woman.

We are requested to caution the public against receiving three ten dollar bills of the Bank of South Carolina, numbered 497,498 and 500, on the right, (without the corresponding numbers on the left,) dated 15th Sept. 1845, and payable to Wm. McBurney, or bearer, signed by neither the President or Cashier, the bills having never been issued by the Bank.—Courier, Oct 23.

FOREIGN VIEWS.

From the Boston Transcript 19th inst. ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP HIBERNIA. SEVEN DAYS LATER.

The Royal Steamship Hibernia arrived at her wharf in East Boston, at 9 1/2 o'clock, bringing seven days later news from Europe, and making her passage in fifteen days. She sailed from Liverpool on the 4th inst.

We make our extracts chiefly from the European Times:

Commercial.—The Cotton market, which was dull this day week, at the sailing of the Great Britain, still continues in an inactive state. The quotations on most descriptions, except the Islands, have risen and are per lb. at the time we write, the market is heavy, with a downward tendency. The absorbing feeling in railway shares may have partially contributed to this, and the rising price of provisions, with the approach of winter, is also to be taken into account. The Committee of Brokers have declared the price for the present week to be—Bowed, 4 1/2d; Mobile, 4 1/4d; and Orleans, 5d.

The Corn market continues firm; and the fine weather which prevailed last week at the sailing of the steamer, having been followed by repeated and heavy falls of rain, the market, in the early part of the present week, acquired additional firmness and continues so, with a slight drawback, at the present time. Large quantities of Flour are daily arriving from the United States and Canada; and from the nature of the advices recently sent across the Atlantic, the supply from those quarters, there is every reason to believe, will increase. From the cause, at which we glanced in our last publication, the import rate on Wheat has advanced to 18s—th result of the inferior qualities thrown on the market.

The Produce markets are not so active as they have been. Rice is in less demand. Sugar has receded a little, with less inquiry, while the price of Foreign Coffee has improved a shade.

Prospects of the Harvest.—The reports which have reached us since our last, respecting the progress made with the harvest in the north, are not of a character to allay the excitement previously felt on the subject. The heavy rain which fell up to the 21st instant was succeeded by

dry, but unusually cold weather. Sharp frosts were experienced on the nights of the 22d and 23d instant, and though the temperature has since risen, the shift of wind to the southward threatens a return of wet. The interval of dry weather has hitherto been of too short duration to admit of much corn being carried, and the extreme cold has prevented that not before ripe making much progress towards maturity. It is, therefore, feared—and not without reason,—that the more backward parts of the kingdom may fare even worse than the south.

From Ireland the complaints in regard to this matter are, however, becoming general; even along the west coast, where the crop, as previously stated to have escaped injury, the root has, it is stated, been discovered to have been attacked. In the southern parts of the Island the bulk of the grain had, we are informed, been got in, and even in the north the fields were fast being cleared. On the whole we are disposed to think that the harvest will turn out better in Ireland than on this side of the channel. The rise in the England markets had the effect of causing an advance in the value of both the wheat and oats.

Increased value of Railways.—The improvement in the incomes of existing railways still continues, and during the last two months amount to upwards of \$200,000 on comparison with the corresponding two months of 1844. The lines which have reduced their fares most liberally are the greatest gainers.

High Price of Iron in France.—Several of the Paris journals notice, in connection with the railway question, the high price of Iron. The Siecle, in particular, states that not only is the price of iron for rails a great obstacle to enterprise, but that it will be utterly impossible to obtain the quantities in France which will be required for the next four years, without the erection of additional ironworks, demanding an enormous capital, and which probably could not be raised by individuals.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Sept. 30.—Much attention has been paid in this capital, both by the press and the public, to the recent arrivals from the United States with respect to Mexico. The probability of war or no war has been discussed; but all the journals and all parties are unanimous in thinking that it would be the very height of folly for Mexico to attempt hostilities.

The tale of the Times, of London, of the finding of slave shackles in the wreck of the noble American vessel, the Missouari, has been received in this city with varied feelings of contempt, disbelief, and indignation. All our journals, without a single exception, designate it as a falsehood, many characterise it as a most infamous calumny, and some think it a lie so monstrously stupid as not to merit the honor of an answer.

Washington Irving's arrival at Bordeaux, from Madrid, was announced some days ago, and it was said that he was entrusted with a special mission to the Government of France. Up to this time, however, he has not arrived in Paris. Mr. King, the American Minister in this country, has returned to Paris, and resumed his duties, after having travelled for a few weeks in Switzerland and Italy.

The news from Algiers is of the usual character—continued outbreaks of the natives in the provinces subject to France, vengeance of the French authorities, and threatened attack from Abd el Kader.

OBITUARY.

Departed this life, BENJAMIN ROSEN, Secy., on the 23d inst. at his residence in this District, in the 75th year of his age, who was beloved and respected by all who knew him. His exemplary life spoke the purity of his heart—loving God and man, and always "doing unto others as he would they should do unto him!" he has left an affectionate son (who lived with him many years) and one grandson, with other relatives and many friends to mourn the loss of his company here, while his spirit unites in the church triumphant in praise to God in Christ for a blessed immortality. T.

Commercial.

HAMBURG, Oct. 23. Cotton.—Since our last publication, we have received accounts from Liverpool to the 20th ult., by the steamer Great Britain, being eight days later. The accounts show no material change in the price of Cotton, the market had been dull and sales rather limited, and in some cases were made at rather a decline in prices. The effect of these accounts, have been to cause a decline in New York and Charleston markets, say 1 1/4 to 3/8 of a cent. In this market very little effect has been produced, as the receipts are very light, and our buyers are anxious to purchase; they keep up to about old rates, say ordinary to middling, 6 1/2 to 6 3/4; middling fair to fair, 7 1/4 to 7 3/4; good fair to fine, 7 3/4 to 8 cents. We are inclined to think that our quotations would not be sustained if the article was freely offered on the market.

Grain and Bread Stuffs.—The late European news is important, as touching the price of Grain and Provisions generally in this country. We notice, that in New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, quite an excitement has been produced by speculators in Corn, Wheat, Rye, Oats, Flour, &c., all of which had advanced considerably in price. This will, of course, cause a corresponding advance in our Southern and Western markets, which is unfortunate for us at this time, as a large quantity is wanted for our own consumption, over and above what is now in the country. The only benefit that will result to the people of this State, will be a little advance in the price of Rice. Corn can be had here at 62 to 65 cents, although holders are more firm, and seem to anticipate an advance on these rates. Flour is plenty, and goes from \$6 to \$7, according to quality. Bacon is plenty and prices rather tending downwards.—Republican.

Notice.

WILL be sold at the late residence of Mrs. Ruth Bunting, deceased, near James Griffin, on the 13th November next, all the personal estate of said deceased, consisting of sixteen likely negroes, stock of horses, cattle, hogs, &c., a lot of corn, fodder and household and kitchen furniture.

ISAAC BUNTING, Executor.

Oct 29 2t 40
The friends of SAMUEL B. MAYS, announce him as a candidate for the Office of Tax Collector at the next election.
Oct. 30 1t 40

To Physicians, Planters, Merchants, and the Public in General!!

THE Subscriber has received, and is receiving large supplies of

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, &c., &c.,

from one of the largest Importing Houses in the city of Augusta, and selling them on Commission, at the Augusta retail or wholesale prices for Cash, or on a short credit.

To which he would most respectfully call the attention of the Physicians, Planters, Families, and all others, who wish to purchase any article in this branch of business.

Persons from a distance, ordering Goods, may rely upon receiving them of the best quality, and at the lowest market prices.

A full supply of FAMILY MEDICINES will be kept on retail, and the most faithful attention given to Physician and Family prescription.

Among the many articles of which his stock is composed, are the following:

MEDICINES.

Calomel, and Pulver Hydrarg. of the brand of Mander, Weaver, and Mander, Sulphate, Acetate, and Hydrochlorate of Morphine, Pterine, Strychnine, and Iodine Optimus, Sulphate of Quinine, Hydrate of Potassa, Kreosote, Ipecac, Jalap Super, Carbonate of Soda, Cream of Tartar, Emetic Tartar, &c.

DRUGS.

Gum Galbanum, Camphor, Aloes, Myrrh, Opium, Denarcotized Oil, Balsam Capivi, Cubeb, Sarsaparilla extract and root, Spits Nitro, &c. &c.

OILS.

Lampoil, Linseed, Train, Sweet, and cold expressed Castor Oil.

PAINTS, VARNISHES &c.

White Lead, of different brands, and qualities, ground in oil, and in kags. Dry White Lead, Chrome Green, Chrome Yellow, Yellow Ochre, Stone Ochre, Red Lead, Litharge, Lamp Black, Verdigris, Spits Turpentine, Copal Varnish, Japan, and Black or Leather do.

DYE STUFFS.

Among which are Pussate of Iron or Spanish Fluid Indigo, Carolina Indigo, Madag. Coppers, Annatto, Brazil Weed, Log Wood, Cam Wood, and Nic Wood.

BRUSHES.

Paint Brushes of all sizes, Cloth do., Tooth, Farmhouse, Fish, Nail, White Wash, Blacking, Horse, Tanners, Dusting, Broom, Hearth, Shaving, Comb, Sweeping, Scrubbing, and Painters' Drying Brushes, together with a variety of other Brushes used by Painters, and others, not herein mentioned.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Among the many of which are the following, viz: Swan's Panacea, Falmstock's Vermifuge, Thompson's Eye Water, Henry's Calcined Magnesia, Jaynes' Expectant, Peters' Pills, Rowan's Tonic Mixture, Hair Tonic, M. M. Pills, Tonic Bitters and Composition, &c., together with a general assortment of the most popular nostrums of the day.

ALSO

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF PERFUMERY AND SOAPS OF THE FINEST QUALITIES

ALSO

Window Glass of various sizes from 6-8 to 20-30.

The above establishment will be conducted by Dr. Chaybrook, who has had considerable experience in the apothecary business, and for the last two years a practitioner of medicine.

JOSIAH D. TIBBETTS.

Edgefield C. H. Oct 25th 1845 if 40

Edgefield Hussars Attention!



APPEAR on your parade ground at Edgefield Court House, on the 3d Saturday in November next, fully armed and equipped for drill. An election will be held at the same time and place, for a Major to command the Edgefield Squadron of Cavalry—all orders to the contrary are hereby countermanded.

A. J. HAMMOND,

Lieuts. Lanham and David Boswell are appointed managers.

October 29 3t 40

Dr. Brandreth's Pills.

FEVER AND AGUE, AND ALL FEVERS CURED BY BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

ALL Fevers are occasioned by the disordered motion of the blood, produced by the humoral serosity of hardening the valves of the vessels. The blood circulates with greatly increased speed and is still increased by the friction of the globules, or particles which compose the mass of fluids. Then it is that the excessive heat and chills is experienced throughout the whole system, and accompanied with great thirst, pain in the head, back, kidneys, and in fact a complete prostration of all the faculties of the mind as well as body.

On the first attack of fever, or any disease, immediately take a large dose of Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills, and continue to keep up a powerful effect upon the bowels until the fever or pain has entirely ceased. Six or eight will in most cases be sufficient as a first dose, and one dose of this kind it is not improbable, may prevent months of sickness, perhaps death.

Dr. Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills are indeed a universally approved medicine, which by its peculiar action, cleanses the blood of all impurities, removes every Pain and Weakness, and finally restores the Constitution to perfect health and vigor.

The Pills are sold at Dr. Brandreth's Office, 241 Broadway, N. York. Also, by Blend & Butler, Edgefield C. H.; S. D. Clarke & Co., Hamburg; J. S. & D. C. Smiley, Meeting Street; W. Coleman, New Market; Whitlock, Sullivan & Waller, Greenwood; L. D. Merriman, Cokesbury.

Oct 29 5t 40

We are authorized to announce M. GRAHAM, Esq., as a candidate for Ordinary of Edgefield District, at the next election.
Feb. 7 2